REGISTERED No. 73—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,709.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

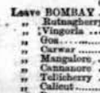
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,371 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 5 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
,, Mutlagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	20	,, Negapatam	31
,, Carwar	21		Nov.
,, Mangalore	21	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Coconada	4
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Visagapatam	5
,, Calicut	23	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Beyporre	23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin	24	,, False Point	7
,, Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which runregularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beyporre, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	12
,, Gwadur	29	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat	31	,, Bahrein	14
	Nov.	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	1	Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	6	,, Gwadur	25
,, Kuweit	8	,, Kurrachee	30
,, Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
,, Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSSREH	10		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 620 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corpus, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The S' eam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veraval, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 12th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, dryness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anticoolthe eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelope's, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. T. Dumas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (4,270 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,789 Tons,	September 25th,	to Calcutta.
AUSTRIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd,	to Bombay.
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th,	to Calcutta.
DELTA	3,427 Tons,	,, 16th,	to Bombay.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd,	to Calcutta.
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th,	to Bombay.
DELHI	3,478 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 332 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lu lobhai Hargowandass, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavaloo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmalibe Hurgowandass.. *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jurj ewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No 12, Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Edulji second lane or Doctor under lane, on the Bhoolehwur Road, behind the Mombolevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub district of Bhoolehwur and fronting on the east side of the said Edulji second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Malcraj, on or towards the west by the said Edulji second lane or Doctor under lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Varsi, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Runchordjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhorwada Street, in the cast of Sha Jeewanjee Governbhanjee Maharj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhagwan Calia, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Malcraj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—No Statement having been made of the late Mr. T. R. Mill's services before 1866, it is only just to his memory to state that he served for 11 years previous to that with the relative rank of Ensign in the Crimea and Australia.

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undermentioned—

J. J. ROUSSE & Co.'s BRANDY.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 33 of 1873.

LALOOBHAI HURGOVANDAS, Hindoo Broker, residing on Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

JUMNADASS VENILALL and BAI ITCHAVOW, widow of TOOLSEYDASS VENILALL, both Hindoos, residing on Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, is used on the 22nd day of March last in Suit No. 33 of 1873, I will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendants :—Blackwood set of drawers, 1 blackwood small box, 1 iron chest, 1 clock, 4 pictures, 2 gold earrings, 4 gold pieces, 23 gold pieces or beads, a small quantity of pearl coral and false, 16 silver beads, 2 globe lamps, 1 boxe, 1 lot of copper and brass pots, 1 chair, 1 grinding stone, 4 beddings ; and it was ordered amongst other things that the defendants Jumnadass Venilall and Bai Itchavow, as Executor and Executrix of the late Toolseydas Venilall, deceased, should pay to the said plaintiff the sum of a Rs. 5,270-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 16th October 1873.

Mr. C. TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

	Per Doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madeira	Rs. 14
RED CATALAN—Rich, full bodied Wine, equal to fine old Port, remarkable for its restorative and strengthening properties	14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock, recommended	17
RUDESHEIM—Full flavoured Hock. Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	18
FINEST SHERRY—Fine Delicate Dinner Wine, recommended	15
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	17
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale dry, with great flavour	21
CROWN AMONTILLADO—Very old and dry	26
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—Superior ar ch-dinner Wine	21
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	28
Do. Pints	16
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATEL	28
Do. Pints	16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "India Selected"	27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	19
BRANDY—Ravana's Goe S ar, very superior old. Ravana d'a Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	27
WHISKY—Kinloch's Finest, Special quality, bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	24

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

BHEEWA TANAJEE NACKWA, &c. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GAINNOO GOPALJEE BHALAIRAO, &c. ..... Defendant.

The SALE advertised in the above Suit to take place on the 27th instant is POSTPONED.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th October 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BORDEAUX CLARET.

THE Undersigned have received a fresh shipment of the above, which they confidently recommend.

Per Dozen case ..... Rs. 9-3 10 8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS, PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with Silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns. Each—Cash Rs. 35, Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

CATARACT, CONVEX, COLOURED, RAILWAY, Mounted in Gold or Steel. A large Assortment. Warranted Real Brazilian Pebble.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES by the leading London Makers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

	Cash.	Credit.
In Pots	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING EQUALS

FOR EASE IN WRITING, AND COMFORT IN READING, DE LA RUE & Co.'s

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED

SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON,

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.

3½ ,,	,, ,,	Overland.	
PAPERS,	with new square or oblong		ENVELOPES.
			Box of 100.
5 quire packet.			Cash. Credit.
Cash. Credit.			Rs. as. Rs. as.
Rs. as. Rs. as.	Amber, Cream, or Violet.	Sq.	1 6 1 8
1 4 1 8		Ob.	1 2 1 4
	MOURNING.		
2 0 2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle,	Sq.	2 0 2 4
	Violet, with extra broad	Ob.	1 12 2 0
2 4 2 8	border.	Sq.	2 4 2 8
		Ob.	2 0 2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Spans' Workshop Receipts for Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Amateurs ..... Rs.	3 4
Dictionary of French Slang	4 12
Leaves of Grass ; by Walt Whitman	5 12
Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology, 1871-73	6 12
Leitch's Water Colour Painting	3 4
Pereira's Selected Prescripties	3 4
Craik's Only a Butterfly	6 12
Ups and Downs : a Novel	4 12
Awful Crammers	0 10
Lynch's Sermons for My Curates	5 12
French's Realities of Irish Life. Cheap Edition	1 8
Morley Court ; by Author of Uncle Silas	1 4
Bret Harte's Episode of Fiddletown	0 10
Posthumous Works of Napoleon III. in Exile	8 12
Hoyt's Specification for Practical Architecture	9 8
A Hunt Cup ; by Wat Bradwood	3 12
Kingstone's Millicent Courtenay	3 4
Cruickshank's Comic Almanac, 1835 to 1853. 2 vols. Calf	15 0
Leland's Egyptian Sketch Book	4 12
Hogg's Parasitic Origin of Skin Diseases	1 8
Williams' Law of Executors and Administrators, 1873, 2 Vols.	47 8
Bengal Army Regulations	5 8
Thorpe's Qualitative Chemical Analysis	3 0
Little Dorrit. Household Edition	2 8
Dekker's Dramatic Works. 4 Vols	26 4
Hartwig's Sea and its Wonders. New Edition	6 12
Lindley's Law of Partnership. 2 vols. 1873	43 12
Cunningham on the Contract Act	8 0
Markby's Lectures on Indian Law	3 8
Forgotten by the World ; by Mrs. Macquoid	3 12
Burgh on Modern Marine Compound Engines	11 4
Dumas' Novels, complete, 15 vols., *half-bound*	30 0
Proctor's The Moon	9 8
Bernell's Samavidhana Brahmana. Vol. I	7 12
Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time	2 4
Garrett's Premiums paid to Experience	3 12
The Old Dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher	20 0
,, Massinger and Ford	10 0
,, Marlowe	10 0
,, Ben Jonson	10 0
Mixing in Society—a Manual of Manners	3 4
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics	11 4
At Odds ; by author of the Initials	3 12
Leishman's System of Midwifery	15 12
Paton's Freema ony : its Symbolism, Religious Nature, and Law of Perfection	6 12
Bannatyne's Guide to Promotion, Rank of Lieutenant, 1873.	4 8
Report of the Committee on Electrical Standard	5 12
Fayrer's European Child Life in Bengal	1 0
Knolly's H.-Book Dictionary of Military Terms	1 4
Taylor's Sound and Music	5 8
Schroeder's Manual of Midwifery	7 12
Living on Magrim and Sick Headache	9 8
London Society. Vol January to June 1873	6 12
Lilywhite's Cricketers' Companion	0 10
Boswell's Johnson's Ninam's Edition	3 4
Traubeck's Music Primer	1 8
Lockyer on the Spectroscope	2 4
Kohlrausch on Physical Measurement, with Appendices on Absolute Electrical Measurement	7 8
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	4 0
Living on Leprosy	3 0
Lowndes' Law of General Average	9 8
Hancock's Surgery of the Human Foot	9 8
Livingstone's Railway Curves	6 12
Dieulafoy on the Pneumatic Aspiration of Morbid Fluids ...	7 12
Tyndall's Lectures on Light	4 12
The Rod in India ; by Th mas	5 0
Manly Hopkin's Advice to Master Mariners	3 12
Hacking's Abstract of Medical Sciences. Vol. 57	4 0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, for August	2 4
Murchison on Continued Fevers	15 0
Mrs. Gaskie 's North and South. New Edition	2 4
Southgate's Gone Before—Consolation for the Bereaved..	3 4
Little Folks. Vol. 5	3 4
Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. New Edition	72 0
The Pilgrimage of the Tiber ; by W. Davies	11 4
Acts of the Supreme Council, 1872	9 0
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological Observations in India..	12 8
Lethbridge's History of India for Schools	2 0
Eaton's Bampton Lectures, 1872 : The Permanence of Christianity	7 8
Guersant on the Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children.	7 12
She, part 5, Lectures on Madness—in its Medical, Legal, and Social Aspects	4 4
Proctor's Light Science for Leisure Hours. 2nd Series	4 12
Blackburn's The Harte Mountains	7 8
Lowndes' Philosophy of Evolution. (Actonian Prize Essay.)	3 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

'Tis so refreshing. (*Popular remark.*)

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOVINDRAO RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED with MEHTA HURRYRAM PRANNATH to SELL to him If that piece of or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Edampoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 395, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 25, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Edampoora Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Bai Moodibai, daughter of Dhurrumsey Munjee, and on or towards the south by a gully or passage belonging to the house of Thacker Premjee Bhoja, and which said premises were formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. All persons having any claim or claims against the aforesaid property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 49, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, which will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 16th October 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Purchaser.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—	
Slender, No. 13 1½ inches, per ounce ..... Rs.	4 8
,, 14 1⅝ ,, ,, ,,	4 0
,, 17 1⅝ ,, ,, ,,	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 9 and 8 1⅝ ,, ,,	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WE have received per S.S. "CATHAY" a small Consignment of

CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE, SIBADEY'S BRAND,

At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.

HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE, WACHTER'S BRAND,

In Hampers of 2 dozen each, Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. 2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL ROCKS—Laubenheimer	...	...	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	...	...	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	...	...	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	...	...	,, 24 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	...	...	,, 30 ,, ,,
CLARETS—St Estèphe Medoc	...	...	,, 8 ,, ,,
Chateau de Prades	...	...	,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	...	...	,, 15-8 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	...	...	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	...	...	,, 28 ,, ,,
VERMOUTH—	...	...	,, 9 ,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	...	...	,, 6 ,, ,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	...	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo	...	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	...	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	...	,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	...	...	,, 18 ,, ,,
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	...	...	,, 3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSouza, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his utmost attention.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Tank, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and ever breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSouza has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has remained very much the same as given in our quotations of yesterday, and for three months' sight Bills there might be better rates obtained than even the rates given.

In Government Securities there is more enquiry, five and half per cent. paper being firm at the prices quoted to-day.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 1/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10½d. to 17/32d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 11/16.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China Houses Bills, 60 days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to ¾
Four-and half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104½
Four a half per cent. (Pubki Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ....103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103⅞
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-2 0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TELEGRAMS from home have quite put a stop to business, and scarcely a transaction of importance has been effected the last two days. As to sailing vessels no employment is procurable, and those disengaged are looking for outside charters.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Oair bells ..... £1 16s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d. }
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3.
Havre Cotton ..... £3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 30 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 35 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

DEMAND for Colaba shares at Rs 1,365 and Manockjee Petit's Spinning shares at quoted sales. Bank of Bombay shares weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend declared		Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.		Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.		Bank of Bengal	1,415
19,000	500	all	12 p.ct.		Do of Bombay New ..	772½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.		Do 2nd Res. Issue	252½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.		Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.		Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.		Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	3½p.ct.		Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.		National Bank of India.	122
19,000	250	all	12 do.		Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 4 0	p.c.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	229
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.		Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10 0	do.		Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	d.		Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60		Colaba Land Co.....	1,365
5,000	150	all	Nil.		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.		Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.		Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	112½		Alexandra Spinning	1,380
570	2,500	all	140*		Alliance Spinning	2,645
300	2,000	all			Bhowanggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	6*		Bombay United	1,245
1,600	150	150	25*		Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	90p.c.		Dhurmsey Spinning.....	1,700
750	2,500	all	200p.c.		Great Eastern	2,275
250	1,000	all	75 p.c.		Jeevraj Dallo Mills	1,150
1,450	1,000	all	75 p.c.		Manockji Petit's	1,230
900	1,000	a	100p.c.		Morarjee Spinning	1,210
800	2,500	all	150p.c.		Oriental	3,000
600	2,500	400	200p.c.		Royal	1,950
500	1,000	125	...		Soondercbs Spinning.....	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.		Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.		Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	820
100	500	all	15 p.c.		Albert Ginning Co.....	500
256	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.		Apollo Press Co.....	6,000
200	2,000	all	200p.c.		Bombay Press Co.....	1,100
200	500	all	30 p.c.		Do New.....	275
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.		Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,200	all	40 *		Colaba Press Co.....	4,450
384	9,000	all	250p.c.		East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *		Fort Press Co.....	3,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.		Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.		French Press Co	625
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.		Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.		Imperial Press Co	100
200	400	350	60 p.c.		Mofussil Press & G. Co.	525 xd
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.		Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.		Scinde Press Co.....	490
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
133	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85		Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
156	850	all	60 p.c.		Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 p.c.		Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been steady, and prices show no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6¼lbs. Rs. 4 7 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼lbs. ,, 5 11 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¾lbs. ,, 5 12 0
750 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 4 9
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼lbs. ,, 5 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 0 0
600 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 2 6
300 pairs ,, Dhoties 44 in. 9 yds. ,, 1 6 0
300 ,, ,, 44 in. 10 yds. ,, 1 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 15th instant reports the Liverpool Market as closing dull and heavy, and quotes Dhollerah at 6¼d. per lb.; sales are given at 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were Surats. The receipts at Liverpool amount to 12,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports to 14,000. The market here closed quiet, and only a small business was done on European account at slightly lower figures. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2s candies Bhownugger ..... Rs. 186
25 ,, D' ollera ..... ,, 192½
25 ,, ,, ... ,, *193
10 ,, ,, ... ,, 192
10 ,, ,, ... ,, 192

Below we give our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee ..... Rs. 193 to Rs. 195
Akote ..... ,, 197 to ,, 199
Broach, M. G. ..... ,, 200 to ,, 208
Hingunghat ..... ,, 214 to ,, 217
Dhollera & Bhownugger ..... ,, 192 to ,, 195
Sawgiueed ..... ,, 202 to ,, 204
Compta & Vingorla ..... ,, 181 to ,, 183

YARNS.

The market remains quiet, and prices show no change. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

3,000 lbs. Water	No. 47s at 13	as	per lb.
3,900 lbs. ,,	,, 50's at 16	,,	,,
1,800 lbs. ,,	,, 60's at 18½	,,	,,
4,800 lbs. Mule	,, 50's at 19½	,,	,,
3,000 lbs. ,,	,, 40's at 20 13/16	,,	,,
15,000 lbs. Mock Water	,, 30's at 19 1/16	,,	,,
100 lbs Turkey Red	,, 47s at 24 11/16	,,	,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Pera (s)	Methven	Suez, October 3.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, October 13.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Oct.
13 Sagof..... ..... Joddah, July 10.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
Oct.
12 Meinam (F. S.)..... ..... Galle.
DEPARTURE.
Oct.
12 Meinam (F. S.)..... ..... Calcutta.

GALLE.
ARRIVAL.
Oct.
13 Malwa (s)..... ..... China.

ADEN.
ARRIVALS.
Sept. 28 Dalhousie, s., Warner, from Pegim.
Oct. 1 Synop, ss, Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
1 Lorney, s., Butcher, from Calcutta.
1 Parana, ss, Wilkinson, from Manilla.
1 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Honkong.
2 Malacca, ss, Gaby, from Shanghai.
2 Travancore, ss, Eastley, from Suez.
2 Golconda, ss, Shellard, from Suez.
2 Queen Elizabeth, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
4 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
4 Mooltan, ss, Fantiman, from Bombay.
4 Canton, ss, Jaques, from Foochoo.
5 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from Perim.
5 America, ss, Wetterbind, from Cardiff.
6 Abbotsford, ss, Patterson, from Bushire.
7 Antinor, ss, Crompton, from Shanghai.
7 L'Aveyron, from Toulon.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 1 Lorne, ss, Butcher, to London.
2 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
2 Malacca, ss, Gaby, to London.
2 Travancore, ss, Eastley, to Bombay.
3 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, to Perim.
3 Parana, ss, Wilkinson, to London.
3 Golconda, ss, Shellard, to Calcutta.
3 Queen Elizabeth, ss, Wallace, to London.
4 Synop, ss, Mahomed Beg, to Bussorah.
5 Mooltan, ss, Fantiman, to Suez.
5 Canton, ss, Jacques, to London.
6 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, to Malacca.
6 Abbotsford, ss, Patterson, to Dunkirk.
7 Antinor, ss, Crompton, to London.
VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Sept. 18 Fearnought, ship, Graham, from Newcastle.
20 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Shields.
28 Teresa, ship, Davis, from Cardiff
28 White Star, ship, Funnell, from Shields.
30 Illesus, ss, Ravin, from Mauritius, bound to Mauritius.
Oct. 4 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar, bound to Zanzibar.
5 America, ss, Wetterbind, from Cardiff.
7 L'Aveyron, ss, from Toulon, bound to Saigon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Travancore, s, 6 cases iron screws, 5 casks brass wire, 2 cases iron web, and 1 barrel bar tin, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co; 1 case musical instruments, C. Bouneviale & Co.

Rajpoot, s, 25 cases sulphuric acid, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Moolla; 12 cases billiard tables, Jaffer Sullaman & Co; 60 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima and Dhunjee Jairaz.

Timor, s, 2 casks hardware and 1 case measuring tapes, B. Heptoola; 4 casks zinc paint, Godoo Nundjee; 4 cases medicine, Khoobchund Jetha; 1 case sherry, C. A. Rors & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 6 barrels brandy, P. S. Mendonga.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapoore, 600 bags linseed, Somjee Veerjee; 80 bales coir yarn, Premjee Runchordass.

Tebe, s, 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co; 175 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 105 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj.

Cathay, s, 75 bales wool and 1 bale coiryarn, Soondersdass Mooljee; 140 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondersjee; 270 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 115 bales cotton, Varajlall Lackmonbhoy; 3,599 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co.; 63 bales wool, Nurseedass Veetuldass; 46 bales wool, Soondersdass Damoder.

Boadicea, s, 1 bale cotton, Venichund Jolta; 44 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee & Co.; 53 bales cotton, Heerachund Sursonjee; 81 bales cotton, Vulubdas Vundravundas; 25 bales cotton, Manockdall Choonilall; 150 bales cotton, Lalljee Heerachund; 57 bales cotton, Napoo Nensee; 3,015 bundles coir yarn, Somjee Pudumeey; 1,110 bundles galls, Oodhowjee Premjee; 6 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 1,500 bundles galls, Monjee Godoo; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 8 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 31 bales hides, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 131 bundles coir yarn, Govindjee Enderjee; 24 bundles E. teeth, Suriff Dunvesh; 1 case shawls, Hajee Attawoola; 47 cases M. of P. shells, C. Nanjee; 11 cases fishmaws, M. Allana.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay, s, 430 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 31 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay, s, 27 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

Tebe, s, 25 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 95 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 37 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 17 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 96 bundles sharkfins, 16 bundles fishmaws and 8 cases peacock feathers, Mecrally Dama; 63 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 1 case Cambay stones, Abadin Budroodin and Co.; 21 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 126 bundles sharkfins and 15 bundles fishmaws, M. Allana; 21 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 22 bales cotton, Soondersjee Walljee; 24 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 122 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Gangadass Chajooram; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 23 chests opium, Sreeram Dowlutram, 11 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 13 chests opium, Sreeram Dowlutram; 11 chests opium, Gordraj Shingrence; 18 chests opium, Ganessdass Sobhagmull; 22½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Travancore (s), 4 cases gums and 14 packages senna leaves, Mooljeebhoy Jowjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Madras.

OCTOBER 16.

Hardinge, Major General the Hon., Bengal Staff, on duty, from England.
Hall, Captain, Bengal Staff, on duty, from England.
Clark, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Prinsep, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 15.

Hughes, Captain, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 16.

Lewis, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T C H Spencer, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Depy Surg Genl W Thom is appointed to act as Surg-Genl Indian Medical Department, during the absence on furlough of Surg-Genl A Wright, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty year's service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Gregory Colpbeun Grant, S aff Corps, 4th October 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut-Col J Fairbrother, Col J A Wood, v c, Capt H H Lee, B E and Surg-Major N Hopkins.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Col J A Wood, v c 1 month; P A, Lieut-Col C R Blair, 9 months, P A, Maj W T Mills, 1 month, P A, and Surg-Maj W G Hunter, 6 months, S C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlo gh Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt J S Iredell, Staff Corps, Qr Mr, 20th Regiment N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt F W Major, Staff Corps, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Mysore.

The undermentioned Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in G O G I No 797, of 1st August 1872, para 2, from the dates given :—

Lieut-Col C E Naylor, 17th April 1873, and Lieut-Col C Collier, 27th April 1873.

With reference to Notification in the Judicial Department, dated 1st July 1873, Captains W S Peat and R M Lloyd are reappointed Superintendents of Bazars at Jacobabad and Hydrabad, respectively.

In consequence of the change in the date of the departure of the Overland Mail, the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency will in future, assemble every Monday and Thursday.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Fernandez, Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, has been in charge of the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate at that place from the 12th November 1872.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A B Shepard, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The following transfers and appointment of Subordinate Judges in the Ratnagherry District to have effect from 1st November next :—

Rao Saheb Raghoonath Ganesh Kharkur to be Second Class First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Chiplun.

Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Malwan.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Govind Cholkur to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sangmeshwur.

Messrs A C Watt and John Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Registrar to the Appellate Side of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th instant, before office hours.

Mr G Druitt to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Bahadur Luxuman Jagannath, Hoozoor Depy Collr, Belgaum, to act as Hoozoor Depy Collr, Khandeish.

Rao Saheb Bapu Purshotam, Mamlutdar of Wai in Satara, to act as District Depy Collr, Khandeish, during the absence of Mr Shanker Pandurang, on Special duty to Surat, or until further orders.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 7th instant Mr J L Lushington, Junior, has been appointed to act as Manager of the Customs Bonded Warehouse, vice Mr R N Coghlan, from the date of Mr L Reid's taking leave.

Mr E D G Sharkey, C S, passed an Examination in the Canarese Language on the 26th September 1873. Mr G McCorkel passed an Examination in the Hindustani language on the 3rd instant.

Mr Nilkant Anant Joshee, Asst Comr of Customs and Opium is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr H T Ommaney acted as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar from the 11th to the 29th April 1873. Mr G McCorkell to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at the Presidency in the following order :—

Mr Charles Henry Jopp, Mr Arthur Luke Pennycuick Larken, Mr Alexander Shewan, and Mr Charles Blake Winchester.

Surg J Robb M B, assumed charge of the duties of Asst Surg, European General Hospital, on the 20th September last before office hours, as a temporary measure.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Crawford, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Joyner, Asst Engr for irrigation, passed an examination in the Marathi language with credit, according to the test prescribed in Chapter D, para 1, of the Public Works Code.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE & POLICE COMMISSIONERS. Northern Division.

Capt M J Macartney, Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, is appointed a Member of the Broach Municipal Commission.

Lieut J Humfrey and Capt A B Portman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Surat, in the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	1 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pice, not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Dec. 1	
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 8	
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 15	
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 22	
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 29	
,, ...	,, 24	,,		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 16	
,, ...	Nov. 4	,, ...	,, 30	
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	Jan. 13	
,, ...	Dec. 2			

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ..... Oct. 18 Saturday ..... Dec. 13
,, ... Nov. 15 ,,

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

	Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 3	
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1	
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

17th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
20th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
*24th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
27th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,				

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday ..... Oct. 27 Monday ..... Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kopergaon, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhuswal to Jubbulpore and Bhuswal to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur and Sconoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Khandeish, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Minar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas, on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year	*(Post Free)*	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messr

date of departure of the Overland Mails the Standing Medical Committee will in future meet every Monday and Thursday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. WALKER, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Kussowlie Depot, *vice* Colonel Bent, who succeeds to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Agra District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. BROOK, 109th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, has been transferred from the Sirhind to the Lahore Division, and will join his post at Meean Meer, on the return to duty of Colonel W. M. Cafe, V. C.

CAPTAIN L. A. GREGSON, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. Hunter, whose term of staff service in that grade expires on the 12th October 1873.

THE Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 8 to section 34 of the Civil Pension Code :—An officer who is paid from a local fund may on first appointment, with the permission of the local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate under Section 49, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension or gratuity under this section. The rules of the Code would then apply to such officer so long as he continued to subscribe for pension or gratuity as if he were paid from the general revenues.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pera, Commander R. Methven, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 26th September on board. She left Suez on the 3rd October at 9 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. A. W. Mackie.
Mr. T. C. Berry.
Mrs. Sheridan.
Capt. J. L. Warden.
Mrs. Pocock and daughter.
Hon. Mrai. Gen. Hardinge.
Capt. Hall.
Mr. A. T. Simpson.
Mr. R. W. C. Clark.
Mr. T. C. Sanderson.
Mr. T. Wilsham.
Mr. W. H. Ins.
Mr. J. Harrison.
Mr. J. Watchman.
Mrs. Fearn.
Miss Oil-brook.
Capt. Prideaux's ayah.
Mrs. R. W. Groom.

FROM VENICE.—Mrs. Arbuthnot's native male servant.

FROM ANCONA.

Capt. Eckford.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.
Mr. Sutcliff.
Miss Thwaytes.
Mr. J. W. Reid.
Capt. and Mrs. Massey.
Mr. Croydale.
Mr. Ascherberg.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Beebee & infant.
Mr. W. M. Tobin.
Mr. W. F. Minlock.
Mr. S. S. Melville.
Maj. and Mrs. Prinsep.
Mr. Glazebrook.
Maj. H. H. Jones.
Mrs. Watson.
Capt. J. E. Campbell.
Mr. Giffert.
Mr. and Mr. Stoney.
Mr. and Mr. Eldridge.
Mr. W. V. Stoney.
C pt. G. Mackenzie.
Mr. Schlafel.
Mr. Heintze.
Mr. Wyer.
Mr. Male.
Mr. Bocquet.
Mr. and Mrs. Coulon.
Capt. Thompson.
Mr. L. Fernandes.
Mr. Hoderstedt.
Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.
Mr. Mann.
Mr. Fisher.
Mr. and Mrs. Touracres.
Mr. Dudley.
Mr. W. E. Waite.

FROM SUEZ.—Mrs. Methven, infant, and nurse.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, two children, and native servant.
Mr. George, child, and native servant.
Mr. Goeul and two friends.
Mr. Jamrchund a two friends.
Mr. Govindjee and three friends.
Mr. Cassum, three friends, and child.
Mr. Latiff and three friends.
Mr. Narunjee Girdhur.
Mr. Holt.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

"BETTER late than never" seems to be the motto of Colonel Nassau Lees, who has sent to the *Times* this week a letter criticizing the debate of last session on the Indian Budget. The gallant Colonel accounts for the delay by telling us that he has been to Kissingen to recruit his strength (wasted by the hard work and dissipation of a London season), and that, while he was taking the waters, he was not allowed to read or write. The *Times* now kindly allows him to take his revenge on poor humanity for this enforced abstinence by publishing more than a column of, not criticism on, but garrulous gossip about, the State of the Indian finances. The Colonel has been revolving in his mind the problem of the Cash Balances ; and he has a good deal to say on this difficult subject, though what he says is very little to the purpose. The fact is, there are some subjects which cannot be written about to advantage in a light and airy style by men who really don't know and don't care anything about them ; and Colonel Lees, who is partial to the frolicsome view in his correspondence, though his gambols when he is bent on being funny are too often like the antics of a volatile elephant capering clumsily along the high road, should be warned not to meddle with finance. Imagine the audacity of a man who writes to the *Times* to say that either 14 millions is too low a mean for the Cash Balances, or the Government of India has for the last ten or twelve years steadily kept 3 or 4 millions more money in its till than it had any need for, and who at the same time frankly confesses that this accusation is founded on a mere guess of his own as he has not seen the figures, and, apparently, doesn't care to see them. To show that I do not misrepresent Colonel Lees, I will quote his own words. He says—"If I am correct—and I venture to think I am—in stating than an examination of the Cash Balances for the past ten years, or from the time that Mr. Laing effected an equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure, will give a mean average of very much nearer 18 than 14 millions sterling, or even, let us say, 17 millions, what is the conclusion at which we shall be forced to arrive? Simply, that the Government of India has been steadily borrowing 3,000,000*l.* per annum which it did not want. In other words, the unfortunate ryots, within the past ten or twelve years, have been compelled unnecessarily to pay in taxes the interest upon 30,000,000*l.* or 40,000,000*l.*, which at 4½ per cent. amounts to no less a sum than 1,350,000*l.* or 1,800,000*l.*" I have made the examination which Colonel Lees should have made before writing his careless letter, and I find from the figures given in the *Statistical Abstract for India*, lately published, that the average amount of the Cash Balances at the close of each financial year in the ten years 1863-72 was just 14 1/3 millions instead of nearly 18. The statistics for these ten years, too, include the excessive sums of nearly 17 millions in 1871 and 22 millions in 1872, so that the mean of the eight ordinary years preceding the era of financial reorganisation through which India just passed was barely 13 millions. Colonel Lees is, therefore, out by nearly five millions in his conjecture ; what again is the meaning of his assertion—he himself leans to the opinion that 14,000,000*l.* is too small a sum for the Cash Balances to stand at—that "in 1868-69 they fell, and the result was a panic which was very terrible in its consequences to both the Government and its subjects?" If there had been "a panic" consequent on the belief that Government had not a large enough ready money reserve, Government Securities would have fallen in price, and there would have been a run on the public Treasuries. But nothing of the kind happened in 1868-69, or in any other year that I remember. It was in the *autumn* of 1869 (that is, in the financial year 1869-70) that alarm was taken at the state of the finances. But people took fright because the revenue did not nearly come up to the expenditure ; and they were only frightened at the prospect of further taxation, they never fancied the Government was going to become bankrupt. A Cash Balance of five would, for all that we know, have sufficed at that time for all the needs of Government as well as one of 10 or 15 millions. In fact, except to meet the unforeseen demands of a foreign war or a rebellion the Government might generally do with a very small cash reserve in its till. But "it is the unforeseen which always happens," and prudence requires that a military despotism should always have its military chest well filled. Besides, the note circulation of the Government of India increased from 4½ millions in 1863 to 11½ in 1872, and a much larger reserve is now of course necessary in this department. Lord Northbrook has, of course, taken these matters into consideration in fixing the mean at 14 millions. For the last three years the Cash Balances have, by general consent, been abnormally high, and the reasons why they have been thus swollen have been fully explained by Sir R. Temple. It has now been ascertained that the surpluses of the last three years cover the deficits of 1868, 1869, and 1870, without the aid of loans. But, from a table given at page 5 of the *statistical abstract* it appears that the Public Debt of India has been increased from 102 millions in 1867 to 112 1/3 millions in 1872. The Government ought therefore to have this increase of 10 1/3 millions, which has not been expended, available as cash in hand, and accordingly we find that the Cash Balances, which amounted to only 11½ millions in 1867, were 22 millions odd in 1872, an increase of 10½ millions. It is no doubt open to critics to say, and most of us have said it over and over again, that these loans ought not to have been contracted if the money was to lie idle. But Lord Mayo and Sir John Strachey were panic-stricken in 1869 at what they believed to be the disorganisation of the finances. They thought themselves bound, not only to impose new taxes in order to meet an existing deficiency, but practically to suspend extraordinary public works till order was restored. Money, therefore, instead of being spent on new works, was allowed to accumulate in the Treasury ; and if the taxpayers have had to pay interest on unused money for a year or two they have at least the consolation of knowing that meanwhile their finances have been restored to a wholesome condition, and that the money will in all probability henceforth be spent more judiciously. If the precautions taken in 1869 were excessive, the error was on the safe side ; and it ought to be remembered that Sir Richard Temple has only tried loyally to carry out the policy of Lord Mayo, without murmuring at the hard task imposed upon him ; and that he took advantage of the overflowing state of the Treasury in 1871 to effect a very advantageous conversion of a large portion of the public debt. The state of the finances is now so satisfactory that the considerable reduction of the Cash Balances resolved upon by Lord Northbrook may be effected, not only with impunity, but with advantage to the Empire.

As I have referred to some of the tables in the new *Statistical Abstract*, perhaps you will allow me to quote some other figures from this useful publication, which help to settle the vexed question, what is the cause of the great excess in the value of India's exports over her imports? The theory, that this excess is a consequence of the political subordination of India to England, and that it really represents the tribute paid by the former country to her foreign rulers, has, I venture to say, been completely disproved by the evidence of figures, and is now abandoned by all competent persons. Still, the disproportion between the exports and the imports remains ; and, though in some years it may be explained away by the argument that the exports were absurdly over-valued at the Indian Custom Houses (this being especially the case, as regards cotton, in 1865 and 1866), still, no candid inquirer will deny that this argument does not suffice to account for the heavy deficits extending over a series of years. But, as I have more than once pointed out, the solution of the puzzle must be sought in an inquiry into the *commercial*, as distinguished from the *political*, relations between England and India. The fact that the latter country is commercially dependent on the former has nothing to do with its political subjection to our rule. Were India to attain political independence to-morrow, her external trade must remain in the hands of foreigners so long as she cannot supply herself with cheap ships, skilled sailors, and enterprising merchants of her own. Now, the cost to India of her inability to conduct her own trade with foreign nations has never yet been clearly set forth, and my own belief is that it is, as a rule, greatly under-estimated. This opinion has been confirmed by a study of the tables showing the nationality of the ships engaged in the foreign trade of India for the last ten years. I do not wish to overload this letter with statistics ; and I will merely say, therefore, that for the ten years 1863-72 the total value of all the exports exceeded the total value of all the imports by about 110 (one hundred and ten) millions sterling. [My figures are all taken from the *Statistical Abstract* for 1873.] Now, in those ten years the total tonnage of British and foreign ships *entered* at ports in British India was 171 million tons ; and that of British and foreign ships *cleared* was 182 million tons. This gives an aggregate tonnage of 36 millions of tons for the British and foreign shipping engaged in the external trade of India for ten years. To be on the safe side, I have excluded from the calculation what is called "British Indian" shipping engaged in the oversea trade, though much of it of course belongs to English merchants ; and I have also left out of account the British and foreign tonnage, amounting to about 2 million tons a year, engaged in the coasting trade. I only count the ocean trade carried on in ships clearly not owned by natives of India, and on which therefore freight is paid for every ton to some one out of India. It will again, I think, be conceded that I err on the side of moderation in fixing £2 a ton as the average freight for this shipping. But 36 millions of tons at £2 a ton give us a total freight of 72,000,000*l.*, paid in ten years by the people of India to the shipowners and sailors who conduct their carrying trade with foreign countries. This stupendous amount is the *minimum* sum it has cost India to have had no carrying trade of her own ; and I should probably be within the mark in saying that freight alone accounts for the four-fifths of the sum of 110 millions by which the exports of the ten years have exceeded the import. If, however, in addition to the freight you take away from the value of the export trade the profits made by English and foreign merchants, banks, brokers, planters, manufacturers, and tradesmen, engaged in business in India, you will see for how small a proportion of her exports she is entitled to demand an equivalent in imports of goods and money, and of what immense significance the virtual monopoly of her external trade by foreigners must be to the country, as well as what a bagatelle the Government demand for pensions to people in England, and on account of stores sent out, must be in comparison with heavy commercial burdens. There is but one way by which India can put an end to the payment of this enormous commercial tribute ; that is, by infusing a spirit of energy and enterprize into her own people. Her advance in this direction will be slow, but she has accomplished something already, as must be sorrowfully acknowledged by the merchants, who find they must be content with small commissions in these days, when the natives have learnt how to trade directly with foreign countries, and that they cannot expect to rival the great British merchants of days gone by, who certainly did not excel them in ambition, mercantile skill, and attention to business, but who could make their fortunes rapidly because they had everything their own way and were looked up to as deities by the ignorant natives.

From the tone of an article in to-day's *Telegraph* it may be inferred that Mr. Gladstone really means to make an early appeal to the country. Disgusted by the recent Liberal defeats, the Prime Minister is represented as only waiting to see the result of the election at Taunton, where Mr. Henry James, the new Solicitor-General, seeks re-election, in order to determine his course of action. If Mr. James be returned, Mr. Gladstone will come to the conclusion that the Conservative successes in other boroughs are not signs of a Conservative reaction, but only of Liberal apathy, and that the nation is still willing to rally round him when he calls upon it to make an effort. If, however, the new law officer be rejected by the electors of Taunton, Mr. Gladstone will accept the defeat as an intimation that the time has come for him to dissolve Parliament and see if the constituencies really wish to have Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister. The challenge seems a fair one, though it is possible the *Telegraph* may have good reason to know that Mr. James will be returned, and therefore thinks it safe to indulge in a bit of bounce. There are many rumours current tending to show that Mr. Gladstone is heartily disgusted with his present position, and the state of affairs on the coast of Spain and on the Gold Coast cannot have reassured him. In Africa the policy of the Earl of Kimberley has dragged England into a humiliating war, and in Spain the Ministry of non-interference has assumed responsibilities which the whole strength of the Mediterranean squadron may be required to free it from with honour. Mr. Gladstone must fervently pray that the insurgent ships off Alicante may retire without bombarding the city, for if the English Admiral uses force to stop the bombardment the English Ministry will be denounced at once by the Radicals, who sympathize with Communists and by those who hold that England has no imperial duties to fulfill, while if Admiral Yelverton looks on at the destruction of a peaceful town by the consorts of the two ironclads he has already seized from the insurgents and taken to Gibraltar, his inconsistency and want of humanity will supply the Conservatives with new texts for their denunciations of the Government. Nothing has come yet of the suggestion to employ Indian troops in the Ashantee war, and it looks as if the Government were going to mistake of relying on the faithfulness of negro levies which are still quite untrained. Meanwhile the Conservatives are already making capital out of the neglect of Mr. Gladstone to call Parliament together in order to vote supplies for the war.

The Comte de Chambord has at last, it is said, made up his mind to accept the tricolour as the national flag of France, and Monarchists of all shades are in ecstasies at the improved prospects of a Restoration. It is worse than idle attempting to predict what the French people will do ; but the question is, are the Monarchists strong enough even in the present Assembly to bring back the King by peaceful voting, against the united opposition of Bonapartists and Republicans ; and if not, can they count on the support of the army for a *coup d'état*? If not, they will have shot their bolt to no purpose ; and in the future history of France there will be but two parties—Imperialists and Republicans.

It is amusing to observe that the newspapers which sneered last week at the British Association scheme for making us all men of science at the expense of the State are now quite enthusiastic in favour of Dr. Watson's scheme for an Industrial Survey of India, the object of which is very similar to Professor Williamson's. The cost of the survey to India will, it is urged, be but a trifle ; but, on this point, one would prefer the opinion of Indian tax-payers even to that of the *Times*. It seems a pity that English papers, even the leading journal, should give themselves up bound hand and foot to the India Office, and publish apparently independent "leaders" which anyone can see are merely expansions of official notes. The gentlemen at the India Office are quite competent to defend their own plans in their own names, and a little fair criticism in the newspapers would be interesting, if only for its variety. Give some officials here their way, and they will departmentalize you into bankruptcy on pretence of instructing the people and increasing the material resources of India. Mr. Markham, in his model Blue Book, holds out the expectation of endless new experiments in agriculture, when he says that the efforts hitherto made to introduce improved methods of agriculture into India have only failed "for want of funds," which it is one of the objects of his Blue Book to procure from the Government of India. We may have some hope, however, that common sense will prevail over the scientific extravagance of theorists when we find the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces recording the sensible opinion, in his review of Cotton Farm Experiments in the North-West, that "it is obviously of no advantage to the country to introduce expensive modes of cultivation which are altogether beyond the means of the agricultural population to follow ; and the experiments detailed show clearly that high-manuring and irrigating on the Egyptian system have not as yet been remunerative in themselves, and involve expenditure which the ordinary ryot cannot undertake."

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

A FEW weeks ago I mentioned the circumstances of the new Egyptian loan and the failure of its promoters to obtain subscriptions from the public here. Out of £32,000,000, less than £1,000,000 was actually taken, so that the transaction was an utter failure so far as the syndicate who undertook to manipulate the transaction are concerned. But of course to the Khedive this mattered nothing. He gets the money from the contractors all the same. They have at this moment actually paid £4,000,000 in cash, and in the course of next month will pay £12,000,000 more, much of which will be disbursed here, and the remainder will be kept in hand by Oppenheims until wanted. This is a very large sum to be disbursed by the syndicate, but being strong men, financially, it is not beyond their reach for a time. Nevertheless they must be repaid some day, and hence they will soon proceed to make a market for the stock, for the purpose of gradually unloading themselves of the £31,000,000 or so which they are now burdened with. I am told by one of them that it will be four years yet ere the loan is really placed in the hands of the public, but as the members of the syndicate have a margin down to 75—the issue price being 84—they may go on feeding the market for months before they are driven to sell at a loss. Such is an illustration of the way in which foreign loans are managed now-a-days and of the financial management of the Khedive. He, it must be understood, may easily want a fresh loan long before four years have expired ; his mission to Central Africa and his Red Sea aggressions leave no doubt on that score, but the syndicate of the present loan being men who control all the financial and commercial transactions of Egypt will take good care, for their own sakes, that he makes no public appeal while any of the loan remains unsold on their hands. This is the security which the holders have against any fresh loan—not the delicacy of the Khedive, but the necessities of the syndicate.

The chief event of interest to business men here, this week, has again been the crash in America, mentioned in my last. The feeling of panic has not yet subsided, and it is supposed the actual losses to people on this side will be heavy. There is a fall in American securities, and there is a certain distrust of various firms, but otherwise business goes on much as before. I am told by Americans of some standing here that Jay Cooke's failure excited no surprise in those who knew the man. They pronounced him a bit of a humbug, one of whose characteristics was the profession of great piety. Like Sir John Dean Paul, and Cameron of the British Bank, he opened his establishments with somewhat effusive demonstrations of a religious tendency—prayer, for instance. In America they have learned to discriminate between the mere appearance of the thing and the thing itself ; so Mr. Jay Cooke's piety was not every where as much appreciated as it was no doubt meant to be. I am also told by an American that many of the bonds of the North Pacific Railway, which has floored the firm, were disseminated throughout the States by the agency of the Methodist clergy, who took up this big scheme from a strictly sectarian point of view. The next house to them in misfortune is that of Henry Clews and Co. of New York, and Clews, Habicht and Co. here : both these firms suspended on Wednesday, the London firm with liabilities to the amount of £300,000. The London house of Jay Cooke and Co. styled Jay Cooke, McCulloch and Co. has not yet followed the New York firm, and it is still hoped it will weather the storm, but everything is uncertain and doubtful. The chief matter of moment to us, however, is not the failures in the States, for by these we shall not lose much money directly, but the effect on our gold reserves and our rate of discount. The failure of Henry Clews and Co. was followed by a heavy fall in the New York rate of exchange on England—first to 106, and then to 104½. At 108 it pays to send gold from this side, so the announcement of this fall at once led to the withdrawal of £150,000 from the Bank of England, followed by further sums to the amount of £480,000 to-day, to go by to-morrow's steamer. This gold will all come back ; it is not thrown away, but meanwhile it is unavailable to us when other demands are accumulating, and the Bank of England in self-defence was therefore obliged to raise the rate to 4 per cent. Whether this will suffice to check the drain of gold we do not yet know, but the position is singularly anomalous. Money has been for the last week a drug in the market and indeed is still far in excess of our own business requirements, yet we raise our terms. On the other hand, the Americans while temporarily short of currency are really richer than ever in the possession of enormous crops of grain and cotton, which they can always get a market for in Europe. In the present confusion at New York, however, bills have been unsaleable, so the American producers have been starved in the midst of plenty, and have to wait until substitutes for the usual currency can be extemporised, or the cessation of failures so repairs credit that cash will not in every case be wanted for transactions. Of course the result is inevitable and will not take long to work out. The weak firms and institutions will be blown down like card-castles in this financial hurricane, and as money flows back from Europe distrust of the stable institutions will cease. Meanwhile we who have nothing to do with the excesses of American speculation, with their "financed" railroads, or their gold rings must pay the penalty of being the world's bankers, and must interfere to help our struggling neighbours. The dealers in money here who have for the last three weeks persisted in saying that the Bank of England did wrong to discount at 3 per cent., are now proved to have had the best of it. Had the rate been raised to 4 per cent. a fortnight ago, the reserve would not now be low enough to have required the precipitate step taken yesterday by the directors.

The effect on the cotton market by the American money crisis has been scarcely that which might have been expected. Although the movement of the crops has been arrested, and in consequence sales of cotton at Charleston seem to have stopped, the Liverpool prices have not appreciably risen, and the market has been barely steady. Of course the reason is that small as the import now is, and much as arrivals may be postponed by reason of the crisis, the entire ultimate receipts are not in the least affected, and will come to hand some time or other. The rise in the Bank rate also checks speculation, and counteracts the shortness of receipts. But the determining influence in the markets here is still the position of the American crop, and as to that the reports are contradictory. The report of the Charleston Cotton Exchange just issued estimates, as respects South Carolina, on a general comparison, that the entire acreage of the State will exceed that of last season by 3 per cent., while the yield per acre will fall below it 14 per cent. In Georgia the acreage is given as 3 per cent. over, and the estimated yield per acre as 3 per cent. under last year. In Florida the acreage is said to be 14 per cent., and the probable yield 20 per cent. less than last year. In North Carolina both acreage and yield are estimated at about the same as the past season. In certain quarters, however, I observe a disposition to enlarge previous estimates, founded on the improvement in the weather that has lately set in, and something over four million bales is occasionally spoken of, should the first frost not come too early.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will recommend to the shareholders at their meeting on the 15th proximo, an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

The report of the Rongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the past half-year states that the disposable balance amount to $336,599, and a dividend is recommended of $5½ per share, equivalent to 6 per cent., carrying over a balance of $36,599.

The report of the Delhi and London Bank states that the net profits of the half-year ending the 30th June amounted to £9,739-2-7. A dividend of 4 per cent. per annum is recommended ; £500 is to be placed to the further reduction of the loss sustained through the late firm of Messrs. Gledstanes and Co., £2,000 to meet deficiencies on realisations in the "lock up" account, and £486-12 7 is carried forward.

As an illustration of our Imperial credit when lent to Colonial schemes I may mention that the whole of the £1,800,000 Canadian 4 per cent. loan, just contracted for here by tender, has been taken at prices over £103 per cent. The applications represented a total of about a million more than was wanted, and some of the tenders were as high as 106. Since the sums have been allotted the quotation of the bonds in the open market has been 104½ to 105. Thus there is plenty of capital here to be had for less than 4 per cent., where the security is good.

With the exception of Clews, Habicht and Co., no London house of any standing has come down during the American crash so far, but the situation is ticklish, and several firms here are known to be heavily involved by their connections with the States. I believe their standing erect will wholly depend on the movement of our Bank rate. If it should go to stringency point the pressure for accommodation may bring them down, and cause serious alarm, if not panic. This afternoon, as I write, things look gloomy, reports being current of a Continental Bank having gone, and two small American houses. It should be stated, however, that the "bears" are making the best or worst of the opportunity, and that there is much exaggeration in these reports. The really worst feature is that it is very likely the Bank rate will to-morrow be raised to 5 per cent. What next?

A SUGGESTION TO THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Railway Companies would, during the Dewallee holidays, grant return tickets to the passengers, such tickets to last for one week, the Companies would confer a boon on the public.

15th October. DELTA.

BOMBAY.

A FUND FOR A COLLEGE AT AHMEDABAD.—Nearly Rs. 1,200 have been subscribed at Dhollera to establish a new College at Ahmedabad.

ASSISTANT JUDGE AT KHANDEISH.—Mr. G. Druitt, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. W. G. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

SURAT AND BROACH SMALL CAUSES COURTS.—The vacation of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach commenced from the 15th inst., and will terminate on the 30th of the month.

APPEAL OF THE TUPPA SHRAWAKS.—The Tuppa Shrawaks have presented an appeal to the acting Political Agent of Kattywar with reference to a decision passed against them in the civil court.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 5-25 P.M. on Monday next, the 20th instant, on the occasion of the arrival at the Presidency of His Excellency Governor of Bombay.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Messrs. Govind Vishnu Dange and Anant Raghunath Kirtane, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the district of Tanna.

THE PARSEE HEAD PRIEST AT NOWSAREE.—Dustoor Myarjee, the head priest of the Parsees of Nowsaree, who has been seriously ill, has been, on the recommendation of his medical advisers, removed to Surat for a change.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Ali Shaik Mahomed, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a copper dish, belonging to Cooverbaee, woman, and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive twelve stripes.

INFANTICIDE.—A native female child, apparently of premature birth, was found lying in the compound of the American Mission House at Parell on Wednesday. The body after being examined by the Police Surgeon was ordered to be buried.

PORBUNDER.—Captain Wodehouse, assistant Political Agent at Kattywar, is expected at Porebunder in a few days. According to a native paper several complaints against some of the officials of the Rana are to be preferred to Captain Wodehouse.

CLERK TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—As we mentioned a few days ago, Mr. Hingley, chief clerk of the Police Court, has been appointed *ex-officio* clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, and the services of Mr. L. Crawford, solicitor, late clerk, have been dispensed with.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Haskel Jacob, an Israelite by profession an engraver, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Framjee, with driving a vehicle on the Khurruck road in a rash and negligent manner. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

THE CIRCULAR TO THE TALOOKDARS OF KATTYWAR.—The recent circular which has been issued by the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar to the Talookdars of that province, with reference to importing education among them has, according to a native paper, created some dissatisfaction among the talookdars.

THE PARSEE DISCONTENTS.—A vernacular newspaper is quite dissatisfied with the reply of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds to Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and N. M. Wadia, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday, and exhorts the requisitionists to take further steps in the matter.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Muncharam Boolakhidas, the native magistrate at Dhollera, who stood charged with receiving a bribe of five rupees, and who had been suspended has been according to a correspondent of a native paper reinstated in his appointment by order of Government.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee named Dadabhoy Hormusjee Goodoo, who was arrested on a warrant the previous day, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing currency notes for Rs. 1,100, belonging to one Cassumkhan Khan Mahomed. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till the 1st proximo, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th October 1873, Rs. 26,36,836 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 34,413 ; total, Rs. 26,71,249 ; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 1,00,000 ; total balance, Rs. 25,71,249. There are in addition 62,367 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,651. Of these 757 were new admissions, consisting of 348 Hindoos, 298 Musulmans, 88 Parsees, 20 Christians, and 3 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 88·36. The following prevailing diseases were registered :—intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, bronchitis, catarrh, and rheumatism.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 14th October, was 303, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 63 less than the total of the week ending 15th October 1872, and 11 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth ex- of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	10	6
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fort, Northern.	29,752	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	13	10
Esplanade	10,461	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	3
Market	43,198	1	4	3	2	...	...	25	31	...
Mandwee	35,100	8	1	3	2	...	...	29	13	...
Chukla	36,748	2	1	2	...	...	...	10	11	...
Oomburkaree.	49,853	6	3	6	5	...	...	27	30	...
Doongree	23,556	6	...	...	3	...	1	11	18	...
Dhobeetalao ...	37,915	9	...	2	1	4	...	21	13	...
Pleasuresaree...	20,749	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	9
Bhooleshwur...	36,029	7	...	2	2	...	...	20	2	...
Kharatalao ...	23,638	...	2	...	2	1	...	12	12	...
Koombarwara.	27,504	...	2	3	...	1	...	15	17	...
Khetwaree	24,817	...	4	...	1	1	...	13	4	...
Girgaum	21,234	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	10	...
Chupatee	7,001	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	5	...
Walkeshwur ...	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...
Mahaluxmee...	4,317	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mazagon	20,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	17	...	4	4	5	41	17	...
Parell	14,773	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	...
Seeree	4,469	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	7	...
Sion	11,572	...	3	...	1	1	...	6	8	...
Mahim	14,310	...	2	...	1	3	...	8	6	...
Worlee	10,442	...	5	...	...	1	...	7	5	...
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay.....	644,405	...	104	1	38	29	34	4	393	288
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		3	108	8	34	41	37	6	314	92

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total, including other diseases.	Total birth ex- of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	17	12
Brahman	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	12	9
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
Hindoo of other Caste.....	...	58	...	22	9	16	2	144	151
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	8	...	2	2	4	1	20	11
Mussulman	...	21	1	12	7	1	1	66	46
Parsee	...	3	...	4	2	3	...	21	16
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
European.....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	2
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	104	1	38	29	34	4	303	268
Corresponding week '72.	5	138	5	27	33	44	6	396	247

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Mills, Chinchpoogly, on Wednesday afternoon. In the absence of the Chairman (Mr. Kessowjee Naik) Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee was voted to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

Proposed by Mr. Pranjewundass Wagjee, and seconded by Mr. Khooshaldass Hurridass, and carried unanimously,—That Messrs. Dhurrumseybhoy Poonjabhoy and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, be re-elected as directors.

Proposed by Mr. Govindjee Toolseydass, and seconded by Mr. Sokulchund Nagurdass, and carried unanimously—That Messrs. Jehanghir Gustadjee and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be appointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 200 each.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

AN extraordinary general meeting was held immediately after the above ordinary general meeting, Mr. C. N. Camajee in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, and seconded by Mr. Pranjewundass Wagjee, and carried unanimously—That the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, held on the 18th September 1873, be and is hereby confirmed, viz.—

That clause 51 of the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of October" and substituting in lieu thereof words "not later than the month of October in such year."

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Holloway's Pills.—The Body's Bulwark.—Nine-tenths of the maladies afflicting adults depend upon a disordered state of the stomach. Holloway's Pills correct the first symptoms of indigestion by acting healthily on the gastric juice, and wholes

tion of the birth of the child is finally determined or until some competent judicial authority has determined who is entitled to the estate.

The Chief Justice—With reference to para. 8a. of the petition, has the Secretary of State, in his written statement, said whether any such balance exists?

The Advocate-General—No money is alleged to be comiog except this money, which was invested in Government paper.

The Chief Justice—When did that investment take place—was the sum invested in a lump or from time to time?

The Advocate-General said that the first investment was made immediately on the Collector proceeding under the attachment after the Thakore's death. A considerable sum of money was found in the Durbar Treasury, and the rest was invested from time to time as the surplus which remained after making the necessary payments. What they said was that considering the position of the plaintiff the Secretary of State was justified in holding his hands. Supposing the Court decided her to be entitled to the money, would it order it to be paid over to a person who was committed for trial on certain grave charges affecting the succession to the estate of which she is administratrix? Would not the Court stay execution? Would Government order it at once to be paid over to a person whose conduct was under investigation as the plaintiff's was?

The Chief Justice—We might order it to be paid to an official trustee.

The Advocate-General said the Government stood there in two capacities. The first was as prosecutors and the other as having in its hands certain property which it said it was perfectly willing to pay over to anyone whom the Court directed it to. Now what effect could that have on the charges against Roopalibai. An officer of the Court was a post of the Government, as their Lordships were for the administration of justice, and the question was whether they thought it worth while to order the money to be paid from one functionary of Government to another functionary.

The Chief Justice—Or to the Accountant-General?

The Advocate-General—Yes, or to him. Although it seems to me perfectly secure where it is now.

The Chief Justice—In whose hands is it now?

The Advocate-General said he understood it was with the Collector of Ahmedabad, and there was no reason why the action should not have been brought against him instead of the Secretary of State.

The Chief Justice said it seemed to him scarcely worth while to have made that point.

The Advocate-General said that if the Court thought all suits of a similar nature should be brought against the Secretary of State, then every Government officer would have to spend the greater portion of his time in running down to Bombay to give evidence. The relief prayed for was one which might just as easily have been obtained against the Collector at Ahmedabad as here. Moreover, he was informed that the Judge who received the plaint was doubtful as to whether he should do so.

Mr. Starling said the doubt expressed was as to the verification of the plaint by Mr. Jefferson, one of the plaintiff's solicitors.

The Advocate-General said he thought the more convenient course would be for their Lordships to hold that the Secretary of State should be sued where the cause of action arose.

The Chief Justice remarked that there appeared to have been a quantity of correspondence between the solicitors in Bombay as to this particular sum.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to argue that no ground had been shown for the removal of the criminal proceedings from Ahmedabad, or for their suspension during the trial of the civil suit.

At the conclusion of his argument, without hearing the counsel for the petitioners, their Lordships directed the removal of the criminal proceedings from the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad to the Original Side of the High Court; that Raisingjee (who claims to be the next of kin) be made a party to the civil suit; and that plaintiffs proceed with their case within a fortnight of the filing of Raisingjee's written statement, or such other time as the Court may think fit.

PEOPLE TO KNOW (?)

I.

Well, yes he is, to all appearance a gentlemanly nice young fellow; but then appearances are deceptive, and as to who, or what he is, I am afraid I can't enlighten you much. However, let us see: probably a little closer inspection may enable us to come to some definite conclusion, as you are so blank curious about your neighbours and their doings. He's been out only six months, and this fact you might have perceived for yourself without the trouble of asking. Do you for a moment fancy that it is within the capacity of any Bombay tailor to turn out a coat of that cut and fit, and surely the sight of it alone ought to be sufficient to enable you to draw such an inference, and leave it unnecessary for you to put the silly question, How do I know? Then look at the sit of those bags, and you will no doubt acknowledge that no one but an undoubted West End snip could soar to such perfection. Not a wrinkle or crease to be seen, and see as he strikes that killing attitude, evidently for the destruction of those caps and ribbons in the barouche, how gracefully they drop down from the hip to half envelope the shining natty boot which meets them. Well, no, you need'nt look at my mustn't-mention-em's so as to be able to admire the taste by contrast; but, instead, cast your eyes on that waist-coat, and then tell me how you feel. Don't care a rush! Well, I like the philosophy that induces you to say so, when I know you are mad with envy. Then that bosom, full of shirt and the collar to surmount it. I think it is easy enough to trace Tresher and Glenny's, own design in that small lot. By the way, what consummate skill is exhibited in the knot of that tie, and what an amount of time and trouble must have been lost before the pier glass in nodding, twisting, simpering, and all the rest of it to induce such perfect harmony in the *tout ensemble*. And look at his tile. Oh! block his tile, and dash his clothes, you say. I'm sorry to see that envy I spoke of just now break out so bad in you. You oughtn't to use such strong language regarding clothes I assure you, for a very eminent living philosopher has, let me tell you, resartud 'em and picked a great deal of fine tail writing out of the operation. But as you remind me, he did suggest stripping us poor vain descendants of the marine ascidian of our fine feathers and then measuring us as we stood in *puris naturalibus*. Oh! you need'nt be frightened: we wont shock decency and modesty: we shall only strip figuratively in the present instance and then see what the biped is made of. He would not as you say be much to look at being very slightly made; has a very pale face fringed by shining black neat whiskers, which appear to have a strong hold on his affections, if great care in doing them up and constant fondly pawing them may be taken as any index of these in a man. That languishing looks and consumptive appearance of his would be interesting, I grant you if you did'nt notice something sinister in the look, and if you were not already well aware that the only thing consumptive about him was a strong desire for the consumption of good liquors when he got them for nothing. You don't like that affected voice of his! Well, neither do I; and you hate a fellow who can't laugh outright and only sniggers; so do I, more especially when I have made one of my good jokes or told one of my very funny stories. Blow my stories, is it? Well no matter. Is he in the army? No he's not: I can tell you that much without a pause. You were misled by his talk about the Mess and that? Well, so you might be, I must admit; but you see the Kulassees were foolish enough to make him an honorary member of theirs, before they knew him so well as they do now, and he there picked up all that fine talk that has misled you. You never see him there now? Well, you don't often, I admit, but you may though, occasionally, for all that. Bless you, at one time he talked about our Colonel, our Major, our Doctor, our Messman, our Billiard Table, our Orderlies, and our everything else, till you would think he was the chief pivot on which the whole *paltan* worked: but all that has toned down since that young beer swilling "Sub," Pyramid had him out to Fort E. one night to dine with him at the mess of the Royal Smashers where he heard his friends called niggers and sundry other things we needn't mention. After this a light seemed to break on him, which made him suspect he had in reality thrown himself away, and now the Kulassees are, much to their relief, not honored so frequently with his company. A Civilian! Well they may probably get a *nouveau sujet* into the Civil Service occasionally, just we'll say to prove the rule you know, but *certes* I don't think they ever come down to this. No you're wrong there, most decidedly. Merchant then! My dear fellow your case is decidedly becoming serious, there is nothing like taking such things in time. Shaving your head and putting on a block of ice and then a good rub in of G.'s liniment to the back of your—— Oh hang my rot is it? very well, we'll see. But did you ever see a Bombay merchant made out of such timber as that? I never did, I must say, and I've met and know not a few of them. You seldom meet one of them with that inane simper or that affected helplessness. Who the blank is he then, you say? Sir, your language is becoming a little too strong. Restrain your curiosity for a bit, and let us see what he is up to now. Oh, there you see he is bowing and nodding and smirking all round. He has, as you say, a large circle of acquaintance, but there is no necessity for your wishing them such ironical joy of him, I daresay they are all more or less fully appreciative of the extreme pleasure it confers. Oh yes, he talks and chatters and languishes; and ladies like that for a short time. The dear creatures you see having been mew'd up all day are dying for some one to talk to, and their husbands who have been hard at work all day and whose minds are full of depressed state of trade, heavy bills coming on, screaming parish politics at the Town Hall, seem little inclined for the employment of small nothings while they are eating sir, and would rather be down the way if all were known at S.'s having a cocktail—you'd rather be there too than hearing my sermonising? Well, wait a bit, and probably I'll join you: for this is a decidedly thirsty climate, I must say. But let us look a little closer and take a note of what's going on. Oh, you can see he is tolerated merely *pour passer le temps*, can you? Well, now that I've got you into that state of mind, I don't mind letting you a little further into the secrets of our prison house. He is my dear fellow, but one of a genus with which I have no doubt you will be very well acquainted before you have done with India. One of the greatest peculiarities of this genus is that they seem to have neither aim nor object in existence. Nature seems to have begotten them in an absent-minded moment, and as she was at the time unconscious of what she was doing, so ever afterwards she is perfectly oblivious of her handy-work. They have neither a thought nor inclination of providing for themselves, and as they always seem well to do, as in the present instance, the natural inference to draw is that some body else must provide for them. No one would grudge this provision, but that it is oftener than not made at the expense of the eager sons of toil-worn fathers. Fact, I assure you. Nearly every Governor has a crowd of them about him, and if they don't swarm in with his own advent they are after a time despatched out to him in as much piece-goods, only that they possess nothing of its value. He has got something with a snug salary attached to it, you may be sure. The Customs, Cotton, or worse still, the Survey, may be any or all charged with him and his species. He can talk well enough no doubt, in fact can do more than enough of talk for any two people. Sometimes he is euphemistic in his speech sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, but at others he can be coarse enough to make a blush show beneath the swarthy crust of a tinker's countenance. Bless you, he's not long out, he says, and he wishes he had never come and trusts fate, or something else—he does'nt much care what—may carry him away again soon. He hates the country and can't abide the people, and the dreadful heat will be his death before very long. Oh, yes, a fellah they call moonshee, or something of that sort, comes to him every day, but he can't even manage a word of the language as yet; and has not the slightest idea either of worrying himself about it. Supposes he'll have to pass some day, but if they flatter themselves he is going to put himself out about the thing, they are very much mistaken, that's all. Oh, if they don't let him through they may let it alone, and for his own part he'd much rather they wouldn't let him through. Does'nt intend to remain out here very long, you may book that, he's not altogether such a fool as that comes to. He doesn't know himself exactly why he came out here, and the only conclusion I can come to from his general conversation, manner, &c., with regard to his coming is that he was sent to wear out his old clothes and seek a means of getting rid of his surplus pocket money. If he should ask you though, to back a bill for him, don't.

PANTAGRUEL.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We are sorry to hear from Hassan that Captain Blair, Assistant Commissioner, while out riding, fell from his horse and broke his collar bone. He is, we learn, doing well.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The *Sindian* learns that Mr. McKelvey, the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in Sind, will leave on his tour of inspection next week. He is expected to return about the 15th of April next. He will proceed as far as Bunnoo, or Edwardsabad.

A sepoy of the 1st Belooch Regiment was charged before the City Magistrate yesterday with having unlawfully detained a woman named Hulleema, who was represented to be *une femme convertie*. A Pathan named Ameer, was the complainant, and he stated that the woman had been married to him. He was unable to prove the marriage, and the case was therefore dismissed.—*Sindian.*

Stabbing.—A native female servant at No. 16. Fordyce's Lane, Boitakhana, was yesterday stabbed in three places by an East Indian woman, who lived in the house. It appears that the servant woman asked the woman for her mistresse's knife, whereupon she turned round and inflicted the wounds. The servant woman was conveyed to the Medical College Hospital, and the East Indian woman placed under arrest. —*Englishman.*

During last month 1,246 pressed bales of cotton were exported from Kurrachee, weighing a little more than 766 candies of the estimated value of Rs. 1,26,425—The whole number of bales was sent to Bombay for transhipment; in addition to the above 739 pressed bales, we are told, weighing 2,89 520 lbs. of the value of Rs. 95,990, were shipped to Bombay for transmission to Foreign Ports; why could not these have been included in the above?

The Japanese troupe left Agra on Thursday morning after giving a series of entertainments at the Metcalfe Hall to crowded houses. The skill and courage of the juvenile acrobats is truly marvellous, and the whole of the feats are performed with such graceful ease that the spectator feels no dread, and scarcely realizes the intrepid daring, nerve, and strength of limb, necessary to the successful performance of the varied gymnastic exploits. The butterfly trick, balancing, and top spinning, are executed with consummate skill. The troupe performed at Toondla on Thursday evening, and are now on their way to the Punjab.—*Pioneer.*

Reward for the destruction of a panther.—The Tahsildar of Raidrug, reported that lately a panther attacked a party of six persons near the village of Yerradekerra, and was only killed after three persons had been severely wounded, one of whom has since died. He recommended that an increased reward be given to four persons, all of whom took part in despatching the animal, and two of whom were wounded. The Collector of Bellary requested that, in consideration of the bravery displayed by the four surviving men, an increased reward of Rs. 35, *i. e.*, double the usual amount, may be sanctioned, with Rs. 20 to the family of the deceased man. The Government sanctioned the reward.—*Madras Times.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 26)

Much political importance is attached to the meeting of the Sovereigns of Austria, Germany and Italy, especially in the Catholic world, as it is considered that the next Papal election forms part of the new programme. Prince Bismarck has just arrived in Berlin to take part in the discussion.

The bombardment of Cartagena is still a contingency, although many of the inhabitants have left the place. Alicante, too, is threatened; but the British naval commander has obtained a postponement of the attack by the insurgents. The Spanish Government have made a request for the delivery of the two captured ironclads, the Almanza and Victoria, and upon a refusal threaten to discontinue political relation with England. The officers and crew of the Deerhound have been released.

The Monarchical Fusion is again coming to the front in France. Sixty Conservative deputies of the Assembly have had a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question. It is rumoured that the Comte de Chambord is willing to abdicate in favour of the Comte de Paris. As soon as M. Thiers returns to Paris all the Republican deputies will hold a meeting with a view of counteracting the schemes of the Monarchists. Meanwhile a division amongst the Bonapartists is spoken of.

It is said the Turkoman insurgents have seized the capital of Khoksn and carried away the Khan' treasures. A commercial treaty has been concluded between Russia and Kashgar.

The financial panic in America has by no means subsided. Several other important failures have taken place, and the excitement in commercial circles is very great. The New York Stock Exchange remains closed. Latest accounts mention the failure of a large banking firm at Baltimore and the suspension of the first National Bank of Memphis.

The Emperor of Morocco has just died, and his son has been proclaimed as his successor.

There has been more fighting between our troops and the Ashantees, the details of which are expected daily. The health of the former is at present good, but there is a great scarcity of officers, and reinforcements are much wanted. Stores, ammunition, and munitions of war are being despatched in large quantities from Woolwich.

Her Majesty, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, is at Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales are also in Scotland, and the Duke of Edinburgh is at Constantinople. All the Royal Family are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Solicitor-Generalship has been accepted by Mr. Henry James, Q.C., M.P.

The directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., and if the American panic continues a further rise may be expected.

Sir Henry Storks is about to retire from the Government for an Ambassadorship at Constantinople.

There is a rumour that Mr. Bright is opposed to the Ashantee war, and may withdraw from the Cabinet in consequence.

The Spanish steamer Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet has been seized at Dover, and sent to the West India Docks, to await the decision of the Admiralty. Her owners have given bond to the extent of £24,000 for the loss of the Northfleet and her cargo.

A grand banquet has been given at York to the Lord Mayor of London in return for the hospitality shown by his Lordship. All the mayors of England and Wales were invited.

The election for Dover has resulted in the return of Mr. Barnett, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 326 over Mr. Forbes, Liberal.

In the Tichborne trial during the past week the evidence has been principally that of privates in the Carabineer troop, who recognise the defendant as their old officer.

The proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle* has been fined £150 for an article which appeared in his pages last week. The inhabitants of the town have undertaken a subscription to defray the fine. Christmas is looked upon as the probable termination of the trial.

The Manchester Athenæum Library has been destroyed by fire, and the building has had a very narrow escape.

The creditors of the Jersey Mercantile Bank have recommended the acceptance of the terms offered by the liquidators, and a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the £1 is anticipated.

The directors of the National Bank of India have declared an interim dividend of 6 per cent.

Obituary of the Week.—Col. R. E. F. Cotgrave, Bo. Ret.; D. Cunliffe, E-q., late Ben. C.S.; R. D. Parker, Mad. Ret.; Major C. C. Taylor, Mad. Ret.; Lady Mary Arnold; Comtesse Bismark, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir H. W. W. Wynn, K.C.B.; Donald Dalrymple, M.P. for Bath; Sir R. Frederick, Bart.; Sir R. R. Mackenzie; Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, late 82nd Regt.; Major A. Fletcher, late 12th Lancers; Com. J. Henderson, R.N.; Sir H. Mills, late E.I.C.S.; E. Tootal, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Lancaster; Capt. J. E. Lang, Bo. Ret.; James Clay, M.P. for Hull.

FUEL FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the course of last year 116,223 tons of fuel, the cost of which, including the freight to India, amounted to 361,094*l.*, were sent out from this country for the purposes of the Indian railways. The efforts which are now being made to ascertain what additional coal deposits are available for railways in India, and the measures which have been taken for maintaining a supply of wood fuel will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of reducing this large amount in future years. For the purposes of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 77,718 tons of coal were shipped last year, and the average cost when used in India was 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company also consumed 11,226 tons of English coal last year; the average cost when used in India was 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per ton.—*Herapath.*

WORSE NEWS FROM THE GOLD COAST.

REVOLT OF ALL THE TRIBES.—ANOTHER BOAT DISASTER.

A letter from Sierra Leone of September 2 brings news of fresh disasters on the Gold Coast. The writer says:—

The evil results of Commodore Commerell's repulse at the Prah have been very great indeed. The whole coast to the westward of Elmina has revolted, and all the tribes along it have joined the Ashantees *en masse*. On August 18 Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, Capt. Freemantle, and Her Majesty's ship Argus, Lieut. Young in command—owing to Capt. Laxmoe, her captain, having been seriously wounded, as I have already stated, in the disastrous boat expedition to the Prah under Commodore Commerell—were despatched from Cape Coast to bombard and destroy Tacorady and the villages along the coast between it and Chamah, as they had all revolted. It is reported that strict orders were given by the Commodore before the vessels left that no men were to be landed. However, when the vessels were off Tacorady, and after the shore had been bombarded for some time, as a large number of native canoes were discovered lying on the beach, Lieut. Young volunteered to land with a party of seamen and destroy them. It was thought that all the natives had been driven away by the fire of the ships, and Capt. Freemantle consented to the landing being made. Lieut. Young, at the head of a party composed of seamen from the crews of the Argus and Barracouta, proceeded in boats to the shore. They had hardly landed, when a large body of natives, who had been concealed in a fringe of bush immediately along the beach, opened a sharp fire on them. They were compelled to make a precipitate retreat to the boats. Lieut. Young and eleven seamen were wounded, some of them severely. It appears that most of the shot and shell from the ships fell too far inland, and that the natives escaped injury by keeping close to the sea beach. This reverse following so close upon that at the Prah will have a most damaging effect upon our prestige along the coast. Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, with Commodore Commerell on board, has gone to the Cape of Good Hope. The latest advices represent Commodore Commerell as being in a very precarious state. On the very day on which the unfortunate seaman was killed and beheaded by the Ashantees at the Prah, while in the boat expedition with Commodore Commerell, the man had just served the full time to entitle him to a pension.

Both the Axim and Dix Cove tribes have revolted, and these settlements are now in some danger. On the 25th the Barracouta took a reinforcement to Dix Cove, which was commanded by Captain Hynes, of the 2nd West India Regt., and was accompanied by Lieut. Warner, of the same regiment. Capt. Patterson, of the 2nd West India Regt., is acting as commandant at Secondee, which, as you were informed in my last letter, was bombarded from the fort. A third redoubt has been constructed at a place called Abban, which is a few miles inland from Elmina. The most active steps are taken to endeavour to preserve the health of the troops stationed in the newly-constructed redoubts in the bush. Besides the usual medical attendance, the redoubts are constantly visited by Deputy-Surgeon-General Home, V.C., C.B. This involves an amount of labour which can only be justly appreciated by those who know the horrors of the African bush. As the war goes on the Ashantee tactics become plainer. After the severe lesson which they received at Elmina, they have recognised that they are wholly unable to face the English troops in the open. They have since then carefully avoided any collision with them at any place where advantage could be taken of the superiority of our arms.

Col. Festing's forward movement on Napoleon, Simco, and Abbah has been quite unopposed, although Simco is within a very few miles from where the Ashantees have had their head quarters for some time past. Gordon's force at Simco recently captured an Ashantee soldier. On being questioned, he stated that orders had been given by Assah Moquantah, the Commander-in-Chief, to all his subordinate generals to avoid all engagements with the English, and, to use the captive's own expression, as given by the interpreter, "When the English went one way to go another road." In pursuance of these tactics, the Ashantees have been steadily advancing for some time to the westward, into a part of our protected territory, which in the earlier portion of the war, had not been touched by them. They thus enter a territory not hitherto ravaged, and drive the tribes which inhabit it to join them in self-defence. They hoped by thus carrying the war into the enemy's country to detain our forces near the coast until the next wet season sets in. Their wily old leader Assah Moquantah, "the Ashantee Von Moltke," knows well that if for the next few months the English forces can be prevented from marching on Coomassie, he will have his faithful allies against the white man—fever, ague, and dysentery—to assist him; and that they can be more safely relied on than the skill or valour of his best generals.

A letter received by the *Western Morning News* from its Cape Coast Castle correspondent, dated August 26, gives details of operations not hitherto recorded:—

On August 16 about 1,500 men of Appoassi, Chamah, and Tacorady essayed to attack Secondee, but owing to the vigilance of its temporary commandant, a naval sub-lieutenant, they were defeated. Getting scent of the movement, he trained Armstrong guns on the point of land round which they had to cross, and at the proper moment fired shell right into them. They did not wait for a second, but fled, leaving five dead. To punish this attack an expedition was organised, and on the 20th ult., before daylight, the Argus and Barracouta, with their boats, proceeded as close to shore as possible and bombarded the three towns, a strong body of blue jakets being landed to complete the destruction of the places by fire. Very many canoes and large quantities of palm oil were burned. The service was attended with some danger to the ships, as they had to lie so close in shore as to have barely sufficient water to swim them. When the landing party were advancing from Appoassi towards Tacorady to complete the destruction of that place, the natives attacked them from the jungle, and the blue jackets had to advance to Tacorady under a heavy fire, during which Lieut. Young, of the Argus, and nine men, were wounded, but not seriously. More of the Barracouta's men were hurt, and the Barracouta immediately proceeded to Chamah Bay, and early the same afternoon, on the 21th, all the ships were taken in among the reefs, to within a mile of the town, which was bombarded and set fire to in many places. The same evening the ships were safely brought out, and returned to Secondee. The loss of the natives is not known, but it must be very considerable amongst the fighting men, but not amongst the women and children, as they fled to the bush on seeing the ships coming. At latest date the Ashantees, Ahantas, and Chamah men, 600 strong, were threatening the British position at Dix Cove.

An officer who has been on the Gold Coast since the outbreak, and who had previously very large experience of African warfare, writes that "the only means of bringing this war to an end is a march on Coomassie This cannot be done until we have at least 3,000 men ready to march." —*Overland Mail.*

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Cortes on the 19th inst. resolved by 124 votes against 68 to suspend its sittings until the 2nd of January, 1874. The discussion commenced on the night of the 18th, and lasted till an advanced hour on the following morning. Senor Castelar spoke towards the close of the debate, and said that "without moderation and prudence it was impossible to save Liberty and and the Republic." He should, he said, employ generals professing Conservative as well as those holding Liberal opinions, "for war was not successfully waged by means of enthusiasm alone, but required practical knowledge." He reminded the House that the Constitution of the United States of America had required a labour of ten years; that the discussions on the Swiss Constitution had already lasted five years, and asked the Deputies not to lose patience, but to have faith in the Republic. Subsequently, in replying to some observations, Senor Castelar stated that he estimated that the Carlist numbered not more than 50,000 men, and he said that he intended to save liberty by all possible means. It was necessary to show that under a Republican form of government order and peace could exist. If the Republic created a strong and disciplined army which will make no pronunciamientos, it would prove that it was more solidly established than was the old Monarchy.

On Sunday the session of the Cortes was formally prorogued, and Senor Castelar has at once entered upon "the policy of firm resistance to secure the maintenance of order" which, we are told, he intends to pursue. The law re-establishing the decrees respecting military discipline has been published. By another law the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain are suspended. No Spaniard above the age of eighteen is to absent himself from his residence without permission from the municipal authorities. All authorizations to carry arms are withdrawn. The newspapers are forbidden under heavy penalties to publish other than official news of the insurrection or the movements of troops. Senor Castelar, in reply to an offer made by Garibaldi to fight against the Carlists, is said to have declared that the Spanish army and people required no assistance. It is also stated in a Madrid telegram that on Monday a conference took place between Senor Castelar, Marshal Serrano, and Admiral Topete which "had the best results, in banishing distrust and in uniting all the Liberal parties in aid of the Government. The Cabinet is stated to have nearly concluded an arrangement in London which will place a considerable sum at its disposal. According to another rumour, the Minister of Finance will be able to obtain in Madrid sufficient resources to enable him to meet the liabilities of the Treasury.

The latest accounts from Carthagena concur in representing that the insurrection there appears nearly at an end. Great dissensions exist among the leaders, and they are anxious to surrender. Anxiety is felt lest there should be a massacre, as all the convicts are at liberty and armed, and some are known to be the worst of characters. On Sunday the insurgents made a sortie with 2,000 men, regulars, convicts, and artillery, but it proved a complete failure, the assailants retiring when they got within range. A great deal, it is believed, now depends on the result of an expedition of the insurgent vessels Numancia and Fernando el Catolico to Alicante, to endeavour to collect money and provisions. They have threatened to bombard the town, but Rear-Admiral Campbell collected the whole British fleet before the town, and demanded a delay of four days before the commencement of the bombardment, in order to allow him to receive instructions from his Government. The foreign consuls maintain that, as Alicante is a purely commercial town, the bombardment ought to be prevented as an act of vandalism, and on Tuesday night the British merchants and residents telegraphed to Earl Granville and the Attorney-General to urge upon their consideration whether the manning of Intransigente ironclads by convicts, some of them under sentences for heinous crimes, is not a violation of the laws and usages of nations, and does not therefore deprive the Intransigentes of whatever privileges might otherwise be accorded to them by neutral Powers. They also urgently represented to Admiral Yelverton, who had arrived at Alicante in the Lord Warden, that it was impossible for them within four days to remove the bulk of their property, and earnestly begged further delay; but the Admiral replied that strict orders from home only permit four hours' extension. The bombardment was expected to commence yesterday (Thursday), the two insurgent ironclads having gone to Carthagena, with the intention, it is supposed, of returning with the Mendez Nunez. The inhabitants of Alicante, a telegram dated Wednesday says, "are making preparations for a vigorous resistance, but have no guns which can produce an effect on ironclads, which can, therefore, bombard securely at their leisure, as there are not sufficient troops to prevent the Intransigente crews from landing. This bombardment can result in nothing but useless destruction of property and life." The latest news received, which comes by way of Madrid, is that "the insurgent vessels can no longer leave Carthagena in consequence of the engineers refusing to serve. A small vessel had been seen leaving the place much crowded with passengers who were believed to be insurgents or convicts making their escape."

There has not been much news this week respecting the Carlists. A Madrid telegram of Monday says that "according to official despatches the situation of the carlists in the north is precarious. Demoralization has appeared in their ranks, many of the men having been forced to serve. The Basque province are exhausted. At Tolosa, General Loma has provisions sufficient to last a long time, and it is untrue that his position is compromised. The spirit and discipline prevailing in the Northern Army are excellent." From Barcelona we are informed that there is a concentration of Carlist bands near Berga. Their object is presumed to be either to attempt a sudden assault of the place before the Government supplies arrive from Manress, or to attack the column escorting the convey. The decree calling out 80,000 men of the reserve (the despatch adds) causes a certain amount of agitation in Catalonia among those affected by it, as the law now no longer permits of men liable to serve being represented by substitutes. Another despatch says that the arrival of Captain-General Turon, appointed to the Governorship of Catalonia, has created a favourable impression among the respectable inhabitants of Barcelona. The Captain-General at his official reception addressed the municipality in cordial terms, but manifested coolness towards the provincial deputation He told the latter that he was determined to re-establish military decipline, and would shoot any mutineers opposing him. There has, it is stated been "an improvement in the demeanour of the troops" since the general's arrival.

A telegram from Colonel Stuart announces that the Deerhound and all her passengers and crew have been released, and that he will take possession of the vessel as soon as she is in order. The Epoca stated the other day that the English Government had informed the Spanish Government that the two captured frigates would not be given up until the Deerhound question was settled, and we now hear from Madrid that "it is hoped in official circles that the English Government will give up the frigates Almansa and Vitoria this week." Another report is that the Government have sent a note to England urging the restitution of the frigater, that should this step be unsuccessful, "the Government is resolved to break off diplomatic relations with England." —*Pall Mall Budget.*

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REAL YORK HAMS.
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BERKLEY CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and DAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to First-rate London Houses.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gen'lemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
AKYAB. | HONGKONG.
RANGOON. | MANILLA.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Rowlong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Account interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.
AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
160 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bbls ROSIN,
8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
FOR SALE on arrival of Ship "LYDIA SKOLFIELD" from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.
FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the